

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 will invariably be charged if not paid within six months. Anyone forwarding \$10, shall receive 5 copies for one year. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications to be directed to the Editor or Publisher, and all letters, (post paid) to be addressed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

DESULTORY OBSERVATIONS ON DIVERS MATTERS AND THINGS.—There are few situations, companions, or books, from which one may not extract more or less, to amuse or benefit some individual or class of society: and to him who causes two agreeable emotions, where only one would have been felt, the same honors should be awarded as to him who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before; for although the good book truly says that "all flesh is grass," yet all flesh has feeling, and he whose constant aim is to excite pleasant ones, however humble may be his station, deserves to be accounted a real benefactor, and worthy of a niche in the same gallery with my Uncle Toby. Under these impressions, Mr. Editor, I may take and send you some notes of a short excursion which I propose to make to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, touching on the way at Fair Haven, and thence passing through the Sound to White Haven, on the right bank of the river euphoniously named, as most of our rivers were by the aborigines, *Wico-Mico*. Take warning that you are to expect nothing extraordinary, for how can any such thing be discovered in a path so much beaten, leading through an old settlement almost within sound of your Cathedral bell? My humble aim will be merely to discourse with you familiarly of such ordinary matters and things as are seen along every country road-side, and discussed by the Neckars and Metternichs that lounge and talk politics in the piazza of every villiage hotel of a summer's evening. I can only hope to glean for your paper some small matters, mere screenings, such as are winnowed off and given as chaff to the wind, by your classical tourists, learned Thebans, and writers logical—whether geo-logical or theo-logical, meteoro-logical or mineral-logical, zoo-logical or ichthyo-logical, patho-logical or ornitho-logical, biblio-logical or physio-logical, concho-logical, entymo-logical, or demono-logical, and the Devil only knows how many more logicals.

Do not understand me, I pray you, as intending by allusions, *en passant*, to make light of these logical and erudite studies. Doubtless all of them are amusing and useful in their way. Conchology, for example, after long study, will qualify a young lady, should her lover as they walk on the beach, present her with a beautiful shell, to say at a glance whether it belongs to the species *venus fluctuosa*, or the *bulla inculcata*, or the *bulla lineolata*.—On the other hand, should she suddenly scream, and threaten to die on the spot, if he does not quickly remove some live thing that is creeping under her fifty dollar worked cape, he has but to catch her with the left

hand, and feeling for the enemy with the right, soothe her back to life with the restorative assurance, warranted by his entymo-logical studies, that it is but an animal of the order *coleoptera*, and species *fulvo guttata*—an animal with a double, knotted medullary chord; a body divided transversely, into segments; with no vertebrae nor internal bony skeleton; without organs of circulation; respiring by lateral pores or spiracles and tracheae; undergoing a metamorphosis of three stages before arriving at the perfect state, and in that state having only six legs, a distinct head, immoveable compound eyes, a pair of antennae, and with few exceptions, furnished with organs of flight.—In other and plainer words, My love, what puts you in fear of your life, is but an "*Insect*," of which I have felt myself bound to give you an exact flyo-logical definition, according to the latest and best authority. If by this time the swooning fair one opens not her eyes in token of returning animation, I leave you, Mr. Editor, to say what is next to be done.

Though, let me repeat, I would by no means underrate these profound sciences; yet, as my Aunt Anny used to say, "It takes a good many kind o' people to make a world," and for my part, Mr. Editor, I have ever been of opinion, that out of the *man-order*, a kind and thoughtful providence has purposely formed a species, endowed like sharks, and red-headed woodpeckers, and black snakes, with an instinct to go about the country hunting after strange shell-fish and divers other things—such as sea-crabs and perriwinkles, and june-bugs and lady-bugs, tadpoles, skunks, horned frogs, and dirt-daubers, pizmires, and bottle-end spiders: very good as well as very learned men, be it said in their way, easy to please, content to live on apples or ground-nuts, rusty bacon, eels, bull-beef, blue milk, bonny-clabber, stewed cranberries without sugar; it's all one to them. They'll sleep any where, and eat any thing you put before them; don't care one groat about money, and when they sometimes see them, if they have any, hardly know their own from other men's wives and children. Were it not for these disinterested votaries of science, we might sometimes eat poisonous herbs, take the wrong physic, and sail in a pot of soap, which you know is the great *chef d'œuvre* of chemistry; though at that I'll pit my Aunt Anna against Sir Humphrey Davy any day—provided you let her have a *sassafras*, mind, a *sassafras* stick to stir it with! He may take any other kind, even a hickory, and the way she'll beat him is a *caution*! For me, sir, as I was going to say, life is so short and money so hard to come at, or rather I should say so hard to keep, that I am obliged to go always for *practical* matters, something that will provide a plate and a bottle for a friend, pay your bill to the ninth part of a man, or buy you that greatest of all luxuries, a gallant steed that will canter you over the country ten knots an hour, without danger to your neck.

On going back to look for the thread of my story, like an old woman when she drops a stitch in her knitting, I find, patience be with you my reader, that we have not yet set out upon our rambling trip to that most peculiar region of country, lying between the bays, *Delaware* and *Chesapeake*, embracing eight of the counties of Maryland,

which are almost as "dead level" as a bowling green, and so intersected every where, with navigable water, that it is difficult to find any where a spot more than five miles distant from that best of all conveyances to market.

July 5th.—As the last bell rang, we stepped on board the good Steamboat Patuxent. Three hours after she was at Annapolis, being a departure from her usual route, to take on board the better half of some favoured passenger. "The sea was calm, the sky serene," and nothing in their way could excel the loveliness of the weather and the scenery, as we entered the Severn. The sun just then sitting behind "Strawberry Hill," brought into more prominent and striking view, that beautiful property of our excellent Treasurer—not one of your *leg-sub*, nor *sub-leg* Treasurers, spewed like a mushroom, by party heat, into ephemeral existence out of nothing; but one of old fashioned gentlemanly notions of honor, for honor's sake; one with whom, bond or no bond, the public money, if we had any, were it much or little, would be safer, if possible, than his own.

No city in the Union shews to greater advantage than the ancient Metropolis of Maryland, as you approach it by water. The Fort and Garrison, the Governor's House, the College and the State House, are all conspicuous and commanding objects, embraced at one view. In proportion to its size, Annapolis contains a large proportion of spacious and well built private residences, with extensive gardens to most of them, shaded too much it must be said, for horticultural profit, by ornamental trees.

When it is considered that this city is accessible for all the purposes of intelligence, and may be visited in a few hours for pleasure, business or defence, from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; that house-rent and marketing are cheap beyond all precedent; that old St. John's College, is in a high state of revival and repute, and that she is the seat not only of legislation, but of the Chancery and other highest Courts of the State, it may be wondered at that small capitalists, or larger ones, wishing to educate their children or to live quietly on certain means, do not seek it as a salubrious, agreeable and economical place of residence, combining the quiet of country life, with various and peculiar conveniences for intellectual improvement and social recreation, when that may be desired. That this venerable seat of learning and refinement, consecrated as it were by so many patriotic associations, has not been made, under the eye of the government, the seat of *Naval Instruction*, for which she now possesses extraordinary facilities and means of prompt defence; has been attributed by many to the utter political insignificance of the State hitherto in the struggles of this solution of a defectively organized Republic into a simple and absolute monoacrcy, as our friend ——— would express himself. But as we stopped here only to "throw out a plank" to a lady, as who would not, I must bid adieu to the good old CITY OF ANNE, in whose annals history must record among other *memorabilia*, that here WASHINGTON, who sunk the hero in the patriot, (military glory being the least of his virtues,) resigned his commission and his sword—Here it was that gentlemen, (in those days there was a meaning and a virtue in the word,)

undisguised and in open day, with a full sense of the responsibility of the act, were the first to "burn and destroy" a cargo of tea which had paid the "odious tax." Here too were first displayed the taste and the enterprise to enact in a regular Theatre, the characters portrayed and immortalised by the genius of Shakspeare—and finally, her muse will not forget, in a spirit of comprehensive fidelity, to make mention that Annapolis gave birth to the immortal orator Pinkney, as well as to another remarkable man, who came upon the stage of life about the close of Mr. Adams' "heroic age of the Republic"—the well known, facetious and voluble JACK QUIN! I wondered and sorrowed that I could not see and salute him on the wharf. Can it be that he is sick and in the fangs of a Doctor? If so, then alas! "farewell! a long farewell" to my old friend Jack.

Touching soon after at Fair Haven, to put on shore whatever of live and dead lumber was destined thereunto, we took on board two young gentlemen, whose business appeared to be going to the sea-beach of Worcester, in search of clams, beach horses, and sich like adventures; and about 5 A. M., we arrived at the town of Fair Haven aforesaid. Of this haven it would not be fair to speak on so hasty a view. The four houses I saw might have been but the beginning of the suburbs; the Southern or Northern liberties. There appeared, however, to be on every side, no lack of space reserved for open public squares, which you know are said to be healthful and ornamental appendages to populous cities. We took our departure immediately for the Capital,—Princess Anne,—and here am I at this present moment, writing in the clean and quiet parlor of my worthy friend Theodore Dashiell, son of the late BENJAMIN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DASHIEL! a gentleman well remembered for his great fluency and promptitude in debate. Did you ever feel how much the comfort of a stranger guest depends on the personal qualities and *bon-homie* of his landlord? Felicitate me then on getting under the wing of Mr. D. To look at his bright eye, healthful visage, alertness of step, and corporeal development, you might suppose that the Hygeia herself presided at his birth, resolved by this small sample of her prowess, to confound the revilers of the Eastern Shore, demonstrating in his person, unlopped as it is of any fair proportion, that marshes and fens, and bogs and fogs, are not always followed by ague and fever, and jaundice and dropsy, as is generally supposed.—Could mine excellent host, with a thousand other specimens of vigorous growth and constitution, which might; be exhibited in the neighbouring counties of Pennsylvania, even dutch hard-headedness would be overcome. Myneers would soon sell out their little farms at \$100 an acre, and with their long pipes and big wagons, and Conestoga horses, would come lumbering along down from York and Lancaster, and Delaware and Chester Counties—bringing along with them their *thorough-working* habits, and their limestoneo-logical practices, they would soon make of this peninsula what nature intended it for, a great grainary and garden for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, finding in them ample demand for all they could make to feed the more than million of hungry mouths, which in less than quarter of a century will there be gaping like callow birds to be fed.

Rarely will you meet, in a slave-holding state, with a country village that displays more regularity and signs of neat management and taste than PRINCESS ANNE. Nice green lawns, numerous shade trees, one excellent, and some tolerable gardens, and lots of lucerne here and there, and wherever they are,—esteemed of great value.—Horses when not in use will, I am well assured, keep fat, and in the highest health on lucerne alone.—The lots are now being cut for the third time, and those who have been persuaded to try this grass would on no account dispense with it.—Among other advantages it never produces the *slabbers*,

or salivation, as clover does, acts finely on the kidneys, comes early and grows late, and lasts for ten or twelve years—After all, could I take the liberty, I would say to the citizens of *Princess Anne*, as to those of every village in Maryland, that a little more white lead and green paint, or even a few more bushels of white wash, might be applied to advantage. One is apt you know to judge of the character of the inmates, and especially of the *Mistress*, by the exterior of the mansion; unless denied, as she too often is, by the Master, all aid and assistance in her little plans of embellishment. The honey-suckle and the rose, the jessamine, the pink and the poppy, we willingly admit as witnesses, not to be gainsayed, that the dwelling which their blossoms embellish and their fragrance perfumes, must be the seat of domestic and graceful harmony; where she who reigns, reigns with reins of silk;—and here then, Mr. Editor, we have fallen at last, as you will admit by a natural association on that everlasting subject—*Multicaulis*—par excellence, *Morus Multicaulis*!—Of that and other things in my next.

AGRICULTOR.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"*Model Farm, Parish of St. James, La. June 25, 1839.*
—Sir: It is with pleasure that I have observed thro' the medium of the public newspapers that you have again taken the editorial chair of the American Farmer, and you having manifested much interest in the cultivation of the Sugar Cane, the staple production of our state, (particularly in your 11th vol.) induces me to request you to send all the numbers of your new series. The planters of this state are deeply interested in the discussion of every thing appertaining to this important subject. There are many difficulties to be overcome in the making of sugar in this climate, and although the steam engine has done much, much still depends on manual labor. The agriculturist in this section of country must be a good farmer, a good mechanic, and chemist, and we are much in want of labor-saving machinery. I have just completed an apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, which I hope will be of essential benefit to the planting interest of this state. It has been very highly approved of by all who have examined the same, and are acquainted with the subject.

I have also in hands an apparatus for the manufacture of Sugar from the Beet, models of which are nearly ready for France and Russia, and are intended for the three prizes of 4000 francs each for the most approved machinery for the manufacture of Beet-Sugar. This may also be of importance to your section of country. If you should so consider it, I will forward to you a drawing and a more minute description. You are aware of the difficulties now to be contended with; the loss and delay of the present manipulation, the little attention paid to the preservation, the use of the canvas bags, and the hydraulic press.

My process washes, dries and preserves from frost the beet. The machinery cuts, filtrates and clarifies mechanically and chemically the juice, and the aqueous and foreign matter is evaporated and discharged without contact with iron, which you know colors the juice. The process is rapid and economical. The pulp is dried ready at any time for fattening cattle and milch cows, and has been found most nutritive and useful. Beet sugar may be manufactured by my process for from 5 to 7 cts. per lb. worth from 11 cts. to 14 cts. per lb. equal to the best refined loaf sugar. The works may be constructed very economically, and it strikes me that in your city or its environs a most eligible situation may be obtained. I should be happy to hear from you on this subject, and if it is deemed worthy of your attention, be pleased to devote a little time to the subject matter of this. Yours respectfully,
G. L. THOMPSON."

"*Cumberland, Va. July 2d, 1839*—Dear Sir: It was with peculiar satisfaction that I observed about the 1st of May last, that you had, again, identified your name with the American Farmer. This is, so far as a great many regard it, just as it ought to be. In a word, I believe every one, who has hitherto been a subscriber to that paper, feels a gratification, which cannot well be expressed, that its father has again taken it under his paternal care, while the editorial items, which have already appeared, give a very pleasing presage that its whole moral influence will

be on the side of righteousness and order. With your successors and predecessors, I have been greatly pleased, and shall always feel as under peculiar obligations for their many acts of personal kindness—Smith, Hitchcock, and Roberts, have my sincerest gratitude—nor shall I ever forget the many acts of kindness which I have from time to time, received from your hands—and it is in remembrance of the past, that I feel so much gratification, that the old channel of intercourse is again open. I enclose \$5, which you will place to my account.—Your paper has always been to me, from week to week, for nearly twenty years, amongst the most welcome, and I should regret it much, that to its claims I should become delinquent.

I observe that you have ordered from England, some pure blooded South-down sheep, and that you are ready to receive orders for male lambs of that stock;—will you then do me the favour to place my name, *near*, on your list of applicants, for one buck-lamb of the pure South-down.

With respect to the *Morus Multicaulis*, I would just say, that the planting of the last spring has turned out very badly in this neighborhood. Not more than one-third of the cuttings that were planted have come up; with many the planting has been a total failure. Enough, however, have come up and are now growing, to afford to future plantings, a certain index of the soil, and preparation, which will insure success in ordinary seasons. With respect to the probable state of the market, say, in *next November*, nothing as yet, can afford a basis on which any calculations can be founded, except the very general failure of the last planting. Twenty-seven and half cents has been offered in this neighborhood, but has been refused.

With respect to the silk business, a number of persons in this vicinity have made the experiment, on a small scale, say from 10,000 to 50,000 worms. With respect to the experiment, so far as I have heard, the success has been perfect. A few thousand worms have been fed on my own premises, principally with a view of obtaining a supply of eggs—they were fed on the common mulberry, and the Osage Orange leaves. They have succeeded very well, and the experiment has been such as to satisfy me that the business is simple, practicable, and with suitable fixtures, may be made very profitable. Mr. Pollock having located himself in our region, it is thought, will give a decided character to the silk growing business in this part of Virginia. With the very best wishes for your health and success, I am sincerely yours,
J. KIRKPATRICK."

"*Brookeville P. O. Montgomery co. Md. 7th mo. 7th, 1839*—The subscription paper was duly received, but I have been so closely engaged since in my efforts to shew "fair play" to my *Multicaulis* trees, in addition to my usual crop, that I have not had time to call on several persons who I feel confident will subscribe, and I purpose keeping it a short time longer for the purpose of procuring some additional names. The following named persons wish the American Farmer sent, commencing with the first number, to Brookeville P. O. Montgomery county, Md. to wit: Thos. P. Stabler, Dr. Charles Farquhar, Th. Worthington of Wm., Dr. Wm. B. Magruder. After procuring what further names I can I will forward the list with the money for each number.

It is the opinion of my neighbors that none have succeeded better than I have in raising *Multicaulis* trees. I have them, some 2 feet and even upwards of 3 feet high, from single bud cuttings, and on something like 8½ acres have succeeded in obtaining nearly if not quite as many trees as there were buds planted. Accept my best wishes for thy success in thy new or rather old vocation. Very respectfully, thy friend,
THOS. B. STABLER."

"*Louisville, Ky. June 29th, 1839*—Dear Sir: Seeing through the newspapers that you had resumed the editorial department of the American Farmer, and being no stranger to the character of that work while under your management, as you have no agent in this city and vicinity, as I am and have been for near ten years a resident here, should like to become your agent, if you think proper to appoint me. I take pleasure in referring you to Joseph Townsend, Esq. and John M. Kim, jr. Esq. Your early reply will oblige yours, with respect, JAS. CLARK."

[Mr. Clark is authorised to act as agent for the American Farmer, in Louisville, and its vicinity.]

"Dardenne P. O. Mo. June 26th, 1839—Mr. Skinner: Believing it to be the duty of farmers in the different sections of our country to keep each other and the public informed on the subject of the agricultural interests, and the prospects of producing crops or of failures in their respective vicinities, I with some reluctance undertake the task for this region, and select the American Farmer as the proper medium for the publication. The past winter was a favorable one here, being mild and remarkably dry; the spring also was fine, and vegetation came on early, and up to about the 27th of April the season was propitious, and our prospects at that time for making abundant crops were as good as I have seen at any time. There had been an unusually large wheat crop sown last fall, and it came through the winter generally very well, and grew off finely; but on the 27th April it commenced raining, and we have been almost ever since completely deluged—the rains have been excessively heavy, and have fallen at short intervals, and have washed out a large portion of the corn, and where the surface was too level to wash the seed, has generally smothered in mud and water; the soil has been carried off in unprecedented quantities, and fences, mills and bridges washed away to an extent never known before. Many fields have been planted in corn four or five times, and as often destroyed by heavy rains, and are now destitute of a crop. Very many farmers of respectable means and with large stocks on their hands will not make a barrel of corn, and none of us can make much, let the balance of the season be as favorable as it may, as it has been impossible to cultivate even the small quantity of corn which does stand on our fields on account of the wet weather. There were a few fields of corn planted here quite early about the middle of April; these would yet make corn if they could now be put in order, but there is no prospect of that, as it is yet pouring down rain in torrents. On the whole, the Corn crop here may be pronounced a failure. The Wheat crop, which is the next in importance to the corn, has suffered greatly, but to what extent cannot yet be ascertained, as it is not yet mature—the earliest crops are nearly ripe, and are injured by the scab, but not generally to much extent. The later crops are diseased, evidently from their complexion, but what that disease is ultimately to be, cannot be determined, but I apprehend black rust. Much of the crop has lodged and will be troublesome to harvest, and if the weather does not soon change its character we shall lose the entire crop. The Oats crop has suffered from excessive wet, and where it has grown well is too rank, and has already lodged extensively. The Grass crop is generally heavy where the army worm did not attack it, (which it did in many places and swept it with the besom of destruction,) but is much lodged, and being damaged, cannot be cut on account of the weather. Of the Tobacco crop no definite opinion can yet be formed, but that crop has been put in under very inauspicious circumstances, and if the crop should be a good one, I shall be disappointed—the high price of that article has put a large crop into cultivation here. The vegetable crop is various, according to the quality of the soil and the care and judgment employed in their cultivation; and as to Fruits, we have a full and splendid crop of Apples, and had a tolerable crop of Cherries, but we had a sudden freeze about 1st of March, which destroyed the Peach and Plum fruit generally; there are Pears, however, and a tolerable crop of them on our elevated prairies, while the Peach tree was either destroyed entirely, or materially injured in all low and sheltered situations. We had also in the early part of the season a good prospect for a crop of Pears, but this wet season has not only blasted our present prospect of fruit, but has created serious doubts whether we shall ever succeed in the cultivation of that fruit. The fire-blight, that worst of all enemies to the pear tree, made its appearance in one variety of my pears in the early part of May—it attacked every tree of that variety, and was general over the whole tree, but worst as usual in the upper and most growing shoots. I first undertook to arrest the disease simply by pruning—I passed over the trees, cutting out every sprig that showed symptoms of disease, but in a short time there were more blighted twigs on those trees than before. I then began to experiment: I bored holes with a $\frac{3}{4}$ bit a foot from the ground, in the body of the trees, nearly tho' not quite through, sloping downwards; in these holes I inserted calomel and flour of sulphur in alternate trees, and plugged up with beeswax plugs. The disease had thus far been confined to a single variety out of ten which I am cultivating; it is a small early pear, ripening last of July, probably the sugar pear, and had an excessively heat-

vy crop of fruit. Shortly after making the last experiment I discovered that the disease had attacked two other later varieties: one of these I treated with the sulphur, and in addition removed the soil from about the tree to some distance, baring the large roots, and throwing on a heavy dose of lime—the other I treated with the lime alone. I also gave two of my old patients a heavy dose of lime, (3 pecks,) and left other two to the care of the medicine administered internally;—these last experiments have been made recently, and their effects, if they produce any, are not yet ascertainable—the final result shall be communicated when ascertained. Five of the six trees thus affected were produced by inoculation upon seedling stocks, transplanted when quite small, with their roots entire, and budded afterwards—the other tree was raised from a sprout and brought from Kentucky. I have yet one bearing tree and divers young trees unaffected as yet, but fear they are all to go. This same disease attacked my pear trees in 1832, which was a remarkably wet season also up to the 1st of June, but after that time very dry, and I now believe the disease is produced from stagnant water remaining about the lower roots in the sub-soil. If any of your readers have treated this disease successfully, and will communicate their practice through your columns, they will confer a favor on the community.

An article which was first published in the Bulletin of St. Louis, and afterwards copied into most of the respectable periodicals of the day, and amongst them the Farmer and Gardener, giving a description of a very singular tree which the writer alleged was growing on the Femme Osage bottom, in this county, deserves some notice from me. As no other person has thought proper, to my knowledge, to correct the false impression made on the public mind by that publication, I deem it my duty to attempt the task. That article was well written and well calculated to mislead, bearing upon its face the semblance of truth and seeming fairness, but in many of its parts is sheer fiction, and the balance is as great an exaggeration of facts as can well be imagined. The writer introduced his tree to public notice under the imposing cognomen of the *Bolan Upas*, and then went on to describe its wonderful magnitude and its deleterious and pernicious influences on animals, and even on man himself. The writer does not give a specific location to his tree, but if there be any such tree as he describes, it is unknown to all persons in the neighborhood; but that there is a singular tree growing in that bottom, is generally known to the community, and the writer no doubt had a tree in his mind's eye, which is growing on the farm of Wm. Zumwalt, near the upper end of Femme Osage bottom, but the public will no doubt be surprised to learn that that tree, so far from having a trunk of 150 feet in length, and a diameter of 9 feet, is a mere dwarf, not exceeding 25 feet to its topmost extremity, and the original stem having perished from some casualty, it has now grown up in a cluster of some one or more stems around the old stump. All the poisonous qualities attributed to this tree are mere fable, existing only in the fancy of the writer. Milk sickness never did exist in that neighborhood to my knowledge, and I have lived here now in the vicinity near 20 years, in intimate acquaintance with the inhabitants. That a gum or resinous substance does exude from that tree when wounded, is true, but that that resin is poisonous or will corrode the human skin, is not true—on the contrary, that resin has been handled by divers persons in various stages of dryness, and always with entire impunity; and the skeletons of animals found in the vicinity are to be accounted for in the following manner: A few years since Mr. Zumwalt the owner of the farm on which this tree grows took a drove of horses to Arkansas to sell—he could not sell for money, and exchanged for cattle—he could not sell his cattle after his return, and the winter being a severe one and food scarce, many of his cattle perished. The tree is not an evergreen, but is completely deciduous, is thorny, producing its thorns much in the same manner, and about the size of the black locust thorn, and I apprehend is nothing more nor less than the unpretending Maclura, or Osage Orange—it was produced from a seed presented to the family by a travelling Indian, before the war of 1812, who told them it would produce a rare and valuable tree. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SMITH."

Early Water-melons—Several very fine melons, raised in the open fields of Wm. L. Brent, esq. of Charles county, Md. were exhibited at Washington on the 9th, and it is expected that during this and the ensuing week a regular supply will be sent to that city from Mr. B's farm.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE VINE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Grenada, Miss. June 15th, 1839—Dear Sir: I wish you to do me the favor to publish in the Farmer the best essay in your possession upon the culture of the Vine—to contain information and directions for its culture from its being set out until dressed in the most approved and accomplished manner. Whether cuttings when set produce as fine grapes as the root—Whether a full exposure to the sun be best, or whether they should be protected entirely or in some degree by shade.

Then as to the dressing and training, whether in your opinion the multitudinous laterals, which I may call suckers, should be kept cut off as they shoot out, and the vine trained, according to taste, the full length the root will send it, or whether those suckers should be let alone until the ensuing spring and then trimmed off. And when dressed in the spring, whether the vine should, when trained, the previous season, to any considerable length, be pruned off so as greatly to curtail its length, or whether it should be pruned only by taking the laterals off.

If you have no essay comprehending all this, or none that is satisfactory to you, please give me your own opinion on the subject in full.

I would be glad to have your views also as to the proper season for setting fruit, ornamental and shade trees. A contrariety of opinion exists here, as to whether it should be done in the spring or fall. If there be any advantage in setting out at one season over the other please say what it is and why?

I find, so far as my very limited experience goes, that here a vine can be brought to bear as speedily from a cutting taken off the vine here, as from a root when imported from a nursery in a neighboring state—that neither will grow any the first season, and that by the second season the cutting has as fair a start as the root. Most respectfully, your obt. servt.

A. C. BAINE.

N. B. Can a vineyard of Grapes and a patch of *Morus Multicaulis* be grown together (mingled, &c.)?

[In compliance with the request contained in the above, we commence the republication of an admirable essay by N. HERBEMONT, Esq. one of the most successful and enlightened culturists of this country, which we copy from the 14th vol. of the "American Farmer," old series. We think it probable that the main points of the information sought by our correspondent will be found in this essay. It was considered of much value at the time of its first publication, was republished in pamphlet form, and we are not aware of having since seen any treatise on the subject more full and complete. After the whole is laid before the public, should all the points of our correspondent's enquiries not be found entirely satisfied, by dropping us a line we will "try it again."

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

That the culture of the vine does not involve any great mystery, and that it is not carried on through very difficult processes, is abundantly evident by the great variety of methods used in the different parts of the world where that culture is attended to; for, not only do the practices of various countries differ from each other, but perhaps also there are no two sections of the same country where the practice or mode of culture is precisely the same.—Although we cannot doubt that some of these are preferable to others, yet all are attended with a success more or less perfect; besides which it is most probable that the infinite varieties of sites, soils and climates, as also the most innumerable varieties of the vines themselves must render some difference necessary for the various particular circumstances. Admitting these observations to be correct, the choice of the particular methods of culture, and of all the care it requires, must rest chiefly on the judgment of the owner of the vineyard, or of the practical man that works it. It necessarily follows, from these premises, that the culture of the vine is not only unattended with difficulties, but that any variation from the best mode may not necessarily be followed by ruinous consequences. General principles are then all sufficient with persons possessed of any judgment, and it is useless to write for others. An enlightened cultivator of this or any other plant, ought to be acquainted with the doctrines of vegetable physiology, and from his practice form his own judgment of the peculiar habits of the plant he cultivates, and of the various circumstances that may properly modify its culture.

Plants grow, increase in bulk, and are kept in a healthy state from the abundance and nature of the food that nourishes them, and this they extract from the earth by means of their roots, and from the air by their leaves and other tender parts. The vine is naturally disposed to push shoots of very great length, so that in rich soils it climbs to the tops of very high trees. The roots of plants are usually proportionate to their tops; hence it follows that the vine thrives best in a soil that is loose and easily penetrated by its long roots, which go to a considerable depth in search of moisture as a necessary supply for the great expenditure of it which it must suffer by its very extended ramification and abundant foliage. The latter, however, imbibes from the air, particularly in the night, a great portion of the moisture necessary for its support, and also to furnish for this expenditure during the day.—The abundance and quality of its fruit depend, in a great measure, on the just equilibrium between this supply of food and moisture and its due evaporation. If there be a superabundance of it, the grapes are too watery and deficient in saccharine matter and other necessary ingredients to form a perfect fruit, and it is moreover very liable to rot under these circumstances. To obtain good, sound and rich grapes, it is probably better that the supply of moisture be rather deficient than over-abundant, and under any circumstances, the soil and situation for a vineyard ought to be selected with this object in view; and also that the supply of moisture be as regular as the nature of things will admit, and that as much as is practicable, independently of the seasons, whether these are dry or wet. A light, deep and permeable soil seems to offer these conditions; for in such, the roots of the vines, if these have been planted at a sufficient depth, will reach to where water is never very greatly exhausted, nor ever greatly superabundant. In a severe drought the moisture of the earth is only diminished, but never exhausted, below a few inches of the surface; and this is rendered evident from this, that during such a season, when most other plants are deficient in dew in the morning, a little drop of it is usually found at every point of the leaves of the vine, which shows either that its roots furnish the supply from the great depth to which they descend, or that the leaves by their temperature, probably occasioned by this very supply, condense during the night what little moisture is in the air; though during such periods of great drought, the neighbouring plants seem not to have this property, at least in an equal degree. On the other hand, when the season is uncommonly wet, particularly when this is not so much caused by the frequency of the rains as by the great quantity of water that sometimes falls in a very short time, the roots of the vine which are at a considerable depth, are not suddenly affected by it; for rain does not sink rapidly and deep. On the contrary, it may be observed by any person, that after a spell of wet weather of several days continuance, the water has penetrated only a few inches, at least in any considerable quantity. The roots, then, are not drenched with a superabundant moisture, unless they are within a short distance from the surface. The management and culture of the vine must then be with a view to these effects, and the same precautions tend to guard against both cases. It is endeavoured to attain these desirable objects by various means. First, in planting the vines, the holes or trenches should be made much deeper than its present roots will reach, and if manure is used, a portion of it should be spaded in the bottom of the hole for the purpose of inducing them to grow downwards. The vine is also planted somewhat deeper than it was in its natural situation, taking care not to fill up the hole even with the surface, lest the plant should suffer after its transplantation from the want of the due influence of the air and other atmospheric action on its roots. It is thought best to leave the holes unfilled by eight to twelve inches, and gradually to fill them up in the course of one, two, or even three years, according to the depth to be thus filled up. By this means the plant gets accustomed to grow with its roots deeper than it would otherwise do. Another practice followed with the same view, or rather to obtain a continuance of the same end, is every fall to take away the earth at the foot of the vine to the depth of six to eight inches, or thereabout, and to cut off all the surface or horizontal roots within that depth. It seems reasonable to suppose that this operation must induce the vine to have its dependence on its lower roots, the upper ones having been suppressed. Now it has been shown that the drought does not very materially affect the earth below a few inches, except very gradually, the supply of

moisture will then be rendered more uniform by the roots being deep, and, in wet weather, the upper roots having been suppressed, they cannot furnish to the vines so great an addition to its usual moisture, as would be the case if these roots had been suffered to remain within the immediate influence of the weather. This practice, therefore, also tends to equalize the supply of moisture during a rainy season as well as during one of drought. Experience having proved that the grapes are very liable to rot when the season is very wet, it appears, therefore, advisable to adopt the practice here above noticed, so as to counteract, as much as in the power of man, the irregularities or intemperance of the seasons. As it has been showed, it is hoped satisfactorily, that it is desirable to have the vine rather dry than moist, it follows, of course, that a high, clear and open place is the most suitable, and that the proximity of dense forests is injurious, by retaining a damp atmosphere, when on the contrary a free circulation of dry air is beneficial. This observation is sanctioned by the experience of thousands of years, and Virgil has said, "*Denique apertos—Bacchus amat colles.*"

The cultivation or the stirring of the soil is next to be considered. The general practice in Europe is to stir the soil deep and often, and it is therefore universally recommended as a *sine qua non*. It may seem presumptuous to doubt the advantages of this practice in every situation and climate; but it seems to me that reasoning on the objects in view, it may be more injurious than useful in a climate subject to long and heavy rains. The oftener and the deeper the soil is stirred, either by the spade, hoe or plough, the more rain it will imbibe, and if it be desirable to have less of it, it follows that in such a climate the earth ought not to be stirred either often or deep, but just sufficiently to keep the field clear of grass and weeds. In support of this *heretical opinion*, I will ask, whether it is not, in this country, universally seen that vines planted in yards, in towns, and similar situations, where the surface is never stirred up, but always beaten hard and frequently paved, generally succeed better and much more seldom fail, than in more open cultivated situations and in field culture? And are not our abandoned old fields proverbial for producing great crops of our native grapes? These facts cannot be doubted. Now it is evident, that in such situations the earth imbibes very little water from the rains compared with the cultivated fields; for it runs off as fast as it falls, and the number of houses which cover the ground of their vicinity, must undoubtedly keep the earth much more dry than in the country. Add to this the streets by which they are surrounded, and which are always hard and many of them paved, suffer the greatest portion of the rain that fall on them to run off, where-by the earth in all the neighborhood is necessarily much more dry than the fields.* If it is true, then, and it seems to me that it cannot be doubted, that the vines growing in such places bear better and more surely, it follows that the nearer the situation and other circumstances of a vineyard approaches to this state of things, the more we have a right to expect success in our attempts at cultivating the vine extensively in this country. As the abundance of moisture is not opposed to the growing of the vine, but on the contrary assists it, a young plantation should be treated differently, and the ground should be kept loose and perfectly free from weeds and grass, until the young vines have taken a permanent hold of the soil, and the better to secure this, I would advise the application of some well rotted manure, vegetable earth, or the like, mixed with natural soil into which they are planted. This will insure to them a strong growth, which is desirable at first.

N. HERBEMONT.

*It is evident that the chief argument refers principally to the vines in yards and in towns. Those in the old fields partake of the advantage of trodden ground, though in a less degree; but they are natives.

(To be Continued.)

HAIL STORM.—Our city and neighborhood were visited on Thursday evening with a heavy rain, accompanied by hail, which swept through the valley of the Patapsco, extending about a mile in width, doing considerable injury to the fruit trees and vegetation generally. It is said that the splendid peach orchard of Mr. J. Hurns, near this city, was entirely destroyed. One or two houses in the city were considerably injured, and we regret to add that Mr. Jacob Hiss, sen. aged 78 years, a highly respected citizen, and much respected for his industry and upright moral character, was struck by lightning on his farm about 7 miles from Baltimore, and instantly killed.

From the Charleston Mercury.
CROPS OF 1837 AND 1838.

At our request, the following interesting tabular statement has been kindly and promptly prepared for us, from sources ensuring its accuracy.

It compares the shipments of Cotton and Rice from this port for the last 9 months, with the shipments of the preceding 12 months, giving the average prices and weights of the respective periods.

Though there is to be observed a deficiency of upwards of a million in the aggregate proceeds of the last nine months, compared with the aggregate proceeds of the preceding year, there can be no doubt that it will be made up by the clearances of the present quarter; and that, owing to the enhanced prices, the aggregate proceeds of the year ending on the 1st of October next will exceed the aggregate of the year preceding.

Of Upland Cottons there have been shipped in the 9 months, less by 100,000 bales, than in the 12 months preceding. This deficit will be somewhat diminished by the stock on hand here and in the interior, swelled somewhat by the coming in of the present growing crop; but making the largest reasonable estimate of the expected receipts of the current quarter, there must at the end of the 12 months, remain nevertheless, a large deficit in the export of Uplands, compared with the export of the preceding 12 months.

Of Sea Islands, there have been shipped in the 9 months less by 7,805 bales (nearly one half) than in the preceding 12 months. The stock on hand will somewhat diminish this inequality—but there will yet be a great deficiency, say 5,500 bales, at the end of the year.

In Rice, the exports of the last 9 months, have considerably exceeded the exports of the preceding twelve months.

Crops of 1837 and 1838 compared.

Shipments from Charleston, from 1st October, 1837, to 30th September, 1838.

FOREIGN EXPORTS.			
16,712 bales Sea Island,	5,491,842 lbs.	\$2,024,397	
220,755 do Upland,	75,713,386 lbs.	7,850,565	
33,749 barrels Rice,		829,957	
365,540 bushels Rough Rice,		365,859	

\$11,070,777

COASTWISE EXPORT.			
405 bales Sea Island,	133,042 lbs.	\$42,393	
56,865 do Upland,	18,727,017 lbs.	1,932,255	
30,836 barrels Rice,		758,565	
44,722 bushels Rough Rice,		44,738	

\$2,777,951

Foreign Export,	-	-	\$11,070,777
Coastwise Export,	-	-	2,777,951

Total, - - - \$13,848,728

Average weight of Sea Island Cotton, 328½ lbs.

Do do Uplands, 329½ lbs.

Average price Sea Island Cotton, 35½ cts.

Do do Uplands, 10 5-16 cts.

From 1st October, 1838, to 30th June, 1839.

FOREIGN EXPORT.			
8,816 bales Sea Island,	2,864,813 lbs.	\$1,343,203	
137,539 do Upland,	43,434,055 lbs.	6,419,653	
37,302 barrels Rice,		1,010,800	
454,764 bushels Rough Rice,		465,509	

\$9,239,162

COASTWISE EXPORTS.			
496 bales Sea Island,	161,200 lbs.	\$75,562	
48,715 do Upland,	15,393,940 lbs.	2,270,596	
33,733 barrels Rice,		910,791	
38,260 bushels Rough Rice,		39,390	

\$3,296,339

Foreign Export,	-	-	9,239,162
Coastwise Export,	-	-	3,296,339

Total, - - - \$12,635,501

Average weight of Sea Island Cotton, 325 lbs.

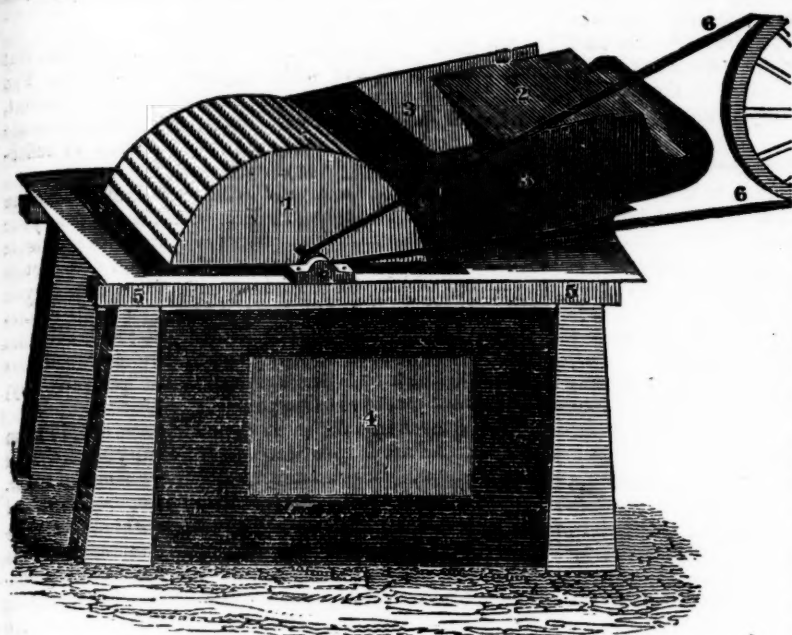
Do do Upland, 316 lbs.

Average price Sea Island Cotton, 46 7-8 cts.

Do do Uplands, 15½ cts.

The ship Rialto cleared at N. Orleans for London, 26th ult. having on board 650 hhds. of Tobacco.

A RASP, in universal use for the purpose of crushing the Beet Roots throughout the sugar making districts of France. It is put in motion either by steam, water, horse, or hand power, and if propelled at the rate of 800 revolutions, makes 64,000 cuts in a minute. Excellent, too, for crushing apples for the making of cider; or potatoes for starch-making.



REFERENCES.

Fig. 1. The rasp, containing 80 saws, half an inch apart. 2. The plunger, by which the articles are forced down to the saws, and kept there while crushing. 3. The box to contain the articles to be crushed. 4. The opening in the receiving box by which the articles, when crushed, are taken out by a wooden, copper, or tin shovel, (not iron,) to be placed in cloths for pressing. 5. The frame, or table. 6. The strap by which it is propelled. The frame should be made very strong and firm.

In fixing the machine, great care must be taken to do it very securely, as the friction during the operation of crushing, is very great. J. P.

[J. P. has had one of the rasping machines, above described, made for the examination of farmers, and has kindly left it at the office of the Farmers' Cabinet for inspection. It is an admirable

article—can be used for various purposes, occupies but little room, and costs but a trifle compared with its value to the agriculturist. For crushing apples for cider it is invaluable—and the entire apparatus for the pressing of the beet, will answer equally well for the pressing of the apple pomace. We are also of opinion that farmers would find it highly advantageous for crushing roots, which, mixed with cut straw, with the addition of a little Indian meal, would form a most palatable, cheap, and nutritious food for stock—especially neat cattle. The cost, we think, would not exceed \$25. Farmers, call and examine for yourselves.]—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

SUGAR BEET.

[A correspondent after paying a justly merited compliment to the valuable journal whose title is at the head of this article, remarks:]—

1. It is a fact, that previous to my taking the Cabinet, I did not know that the *Sugar Beet* had ever been tried, or would grow in this country.

2. It is a fact, that I was induced, by the description, time of planting, mode of cultivation, and promise of success, which I found first in the Cabinet, to try it.

3. It is a fact, that, in doing so, I followed the directions (or "theory") of the Cabinet precisely.

Well, sir, you ask what was the result? I say good.

4. It is a fact, that, of the *sixteenth part of one acre*, I raised sixty bushels of this beautiful beet, and these I would not have sold from my cows for 25 cts. per bushel; hence, they were worth to me, \$15; at the same rate, *one acre* would have been worth \$240. Here, then, sir, is another fact, viz: That ocular demonstration proves that the theory of the Cabinet, in one respect at least, is worth to every farmer, more than \$5 per year; and those who do not see it must be blind indeed. But some of my neighbors are laughing at my experiment this year, attributing the apparent failure of my beet crop to the beet itself, as being unsuitable for the climate and soil, instead of a remarkably dry season. Now, Mr. Cabinet, have not I as good a right to laugh at them for experimenting on corn this year?—They have no crops, some not one barrel to the acre. What is the reason? Is the fault in the corn itself? Is it unsuitable for the climate and soil? Have they been negligent in tending it? If so, then the truth of Holy Writ will be well nigh demonstrated: "The sluggard shall beg in harvest and have nothing." Or, is the canker-worm in the weather? Here, then, is the reason why sugar beets are not better this year. Notwithstanding, sir, my beet crop is five times as good as the best corn I have seen growing on the same ground. I mention these things in my plain, simple style, in order to prove that an agricultural paper may be very valuable, not only to me, but to all who have eyes to see through a dollar at the best interest for one year. As "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," I hope

All at last will "taste and see,"

At the end of the year, what the profits will be.

Yours, respectfully,

CHRISTIAN TABLET.

Jefferson P. O. Frederick Co. Md. Aug. 18th, 1838.

SPANISH OXEN—WORKING COWS.—A gentleman temporarily resident in the Havana, who is a very competent judge, states that the oxen in that country are of a superior character. They draw entirely by the horns, and are, properly speaking, not driven but led by a boy, who precedes them, holding a rope fastened in a ring, which is passed through the cartilage of the nose; and they are trained to walk with as much speed as horses.

Every one who has seen an ox trot or run, must be satisfied that they were never formed for racers. Yet undoubtedly they might be trained, and with advantage, to move much faster than at their ordinary gait among us, which is proverbially slow. It is worth considering whether the habits of thought and action among a rural population bear any correspondence to the habits of the domestic animals with whom they associate; and whether the habits of people accustomed to the quick movement of horses in working and riding, are not more active, spirited, and enterprising than of the people accustomed only to the slow movements of oxen, who as they are often trained and driven, do little more than creep.

It would seem to be time to get over the absurd prejudice which prevails among us, against working cows. On small farms especially, where the expense of keeping an ox team is always heavy, it would be a great gain to use them in this way. In many parts of Europe they are so used, and certainly may be so used with as much propriety as we use mares; who, with the exception of certain seasons, are as useful as horses—indeed more active and spirited, and quite as enduring. In respect to cows, all that would be required would be extraordinary care and kindness when far advanced with calf, and entire release from work for a short time before and after calving. The extraordinary feed which we could then afford to give them, would enable us to get almost as much milk from them as we now get.—We wish some intelligent and respectable farmer would make a fair experiment in this matter. But with existing prejudices, which we know it would be very difficult to overcome, a man would almost as soon be seen driving a team of women in harness as a team of cows. We must beg pardon for the homely analogy or for even so much as hinting the possibility of, not to say the want of gallantry in the thought of driving women in or out of harness. It may sometimes be possible to lead them after the Havana fashion, with a silken cord. We presume to hazard no advice on the subject however. H. C.

[*New England Farmer*.

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

A TREATISE ON WHEAT.

ON THE VARIETIES, PROPERTIES, AND CLASSIFICATION OF WHEAT.—BY JOHN LE COUTEUR.

(Continued.)

On the choice of Seed.

The usual mode, with the generality of farmers is to procure any seed, that any neighbor, enjoying the reputation of being a good farmer, may have to sell. A more intelligent class take care to procure their seed from a distance, to require that it is fine, perhaps even pure; they also have thought of changing or renewing their seed occasionally. A still more intelligent number having procured the best seed they could obtain, of those sorts which observation, and experience, have led them to know as being best suited to their soil and climate; have further observed, that mixtures in their crops prevented their ripening at the same moment, and have endeavored to remedy this defect, by making selections by hand, of those varieties which appeared to them to be similar, and thus have greatly, and manifestly, improved their crop in produce and quality.

A few farmers have proceeded a step further, and from having observed a stray ear of apparently unusually prolific habits, have judiciously set it apart, and have raised a stock from it. Hence the Hedge Wheat, Hunters, Hicklings, and twenty more, that might be named; but it is contended that it is not sufficient, merely to have grown them pure for a short time; it is necessary to keep them permanently so, if after a comparative examination, as to their relative product in grain and meal, they shall be proved to be the best; or otherwise, to discard them for more valuable varieties.

This was the chief consideration which led me to make comparative experiments, in order to obtain the best seed.

Hence, as a first step towards improvement Professor La Gasca, having shown me four ears of those he considered the most productive, I sorted as many as I could collect, of precisely the same varieties, judging by their external appearance.

Such was my anxiety to attempt to raise a pure crop, that, in the month of November, 1832, I rubbed the grains from each ear, of all the four sorts I had selected, throwing aside the damaged or ill-looking, and reserving only the plump and healthy.

The first selection was apparently one wholly of a Dantzic sort—white and smooth eared. In the process of rubbing, I was surprised to find that, though most of the grains were white, they differed greatly as to form, some being round, some oval and peaked, some plump but very small, some more elongated, some with the skin or bran much thicker than others. There were also many with liver-colored, yellow, and dark grains, among the white.

The second sort was from a square, compact variety of wheat, the grains very plump, round, of a coffee-like form, very thin-skinned and white. There was a pale red inferior variety among it, much thicker-skinned, but without any perceptible external appearance in the ear.

The third, was a downy or hoary variety, one of the "Veloutes," of the French and "Triticum Coeleri," of Professor La Gasca; a velvety or hoary sort, which is supposed to be very permanent in its duration, as relates to keeping pure. I found, however, that there were a few red grains, some yellow, and some liver-colored sorts among this, in small proportions it is true, but being of prolific habits, subsequent experience has taught, that they would soon have destroyed the purity of the crop, if cultivated without constant attention.

The fourth selection was from a variety of red ear with yellow grains, more peaked than the "Golden Drop;" these were all plump and well grown, but though of productive habits, afford less flour and more bran than the white varieties. I discovered a red variety among it, bearing white grains, which I suspect to be very prolific and hardy. I gave a sample of it to Sir John Sinclair, who greatly encouraged me to prosecute my researches, as being of the highest importance. There were also red ears, bearing liver-colored grains, but these were chiefly lean and ill-grown.

I generally, but not invariably, found, that the grain of white wheat was the plumpest, or possessing the greatest specific gravity, or largest quantity of meal, a subject to which I shall devote a short chapter.

The aspect of the grain in that dry season, led me to suspect, that white sorts of wheat will succeed best on dry soils and in warm climates, and that red and yellow,

or the darker colored, prefer wet seasons or moist soils.

The care I took in making these selections, and the great number of sorts I found, of all shades and colors, forming varieties and sub-varieties, as they are named by Professor La Gasca, confirmed my conviction, that the only chance of having pure sorts, was to raise them from single grains, or single ears.

It is but fair to add, that even the pains I took in making those first selections, amply rewarded my labors, as the produce of my crops was increased from an average about 23 or 25 bushels an acre to 34, and since I have raised wheat from single ears or carefully selected sorts, I have increased my crops to between forty and fifty bushels the acre. Hence, I have no doubt, that with extreme care, in obtaining the best and most suitable sorts of wheat, that land in high till, with fine cultivation, may be made to produce sixty or seventy bushels the acre.

Columella, while recommending much attention to be paid in choosing seed, says: "I have this further direction to give, that, when the corns are cut down, and brought into the threshing floor, we should even then think of making provision of seed for the future seed-time; for this is what Celsus says—"where the corn and crop is but small, we must pick out the best ears of corn, and of them lay up our seed separately by itself."

"On the other hand, when we shall have a more plentiful harvest than ordinary, and a larger grain, whatever part of it we thresh out, must be cleansed with the sieve; and that part of it, which, because of its bulk and weight, subsides, and falls to the bottom of the sieve, must always be reserved for seed; for this is of very great advantage, because unless such care be taken, corns degenerate, though more quickly indeed in moist places, yet they do so also in such as are dry. Nor is there yet any doubt, but that from a strong seed, there may be produced that which is not strong; but that which at first grew up small, it is manifest can never receive strength, and grow large; therefore, Virgil, as of other things, so of this particular concerning seeds, has reasoned excellently, and expressed himself in this manner:—

"I've seen the largest seeds, tho' view'd with care,
Degenerate, unless the industrious hand
Did yearly cull the largest. Thus all things,
By fatal doom, grow worse, and by degrees,
Decay, forc'd back into their primevous state."

Thus, we perceive, the Romans, at the period of the Christian era, were urged to be careful in the selection of their seed wheat.

(To be Continued.)

THE CROPS—IN MARYLAND, the wheat crop has been harvested, and the accounts from different parts of the state concur in the report, that it is abundant and of excellent quality, though there may be some exceptions to this general remark. We have already remarked on the authority of a journal on the other shore, that the crop there is not much more than an average, and a friend from St. Mary's intimates that it will not be as great in that quarter as is anticipated in other sections of the state. But on the whole there is no doubt it is more abundant than has been enjoyed for years past.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—The Washington papers inform us that there has been an abundant harvest in the District, for Grain, Vegetables and Fruit, and that during the past week the weather has been very propitious to the ingathering thereof.

CROPS IN ARKANSAS—The crops in this young state are represented as abundant. The wheat crop is good, corn and cotton look finely, and a few experiments in tobacco have proved successful.

KENTUCKY—The Lexington Intelligencer says that the crop of small grain is heavier than it has been for many years, and the corn and hemp crops are highly promising.

NORTH CAROLINA—The grain crops in general, in this state, are first rate, though there are exceptions. The Fayetteville Observer of 3d, says that a severe drought had been experienced there, but that the rains which had fallen within the last 48 hours would have a most happy effect on vegetation. The river too, which had been very low, was rising. Great complaints are made, says the Raleigh Star, in Chatham, Orange, Granville and Franklin, from the Chinch Bug, upon the wheat crop. In answer to our inquiry (says the Wilmington Advertiser of the 3d) about the Rice crops on Cape Fear river, we are told, by all the planters, that it is good—better than usual—and by some

in whom we can confide, that it promises to yield more plentifully than for ten years—it is now jointing.

MISSISSIPPI—The papers of this state give assurances of plentiful crops—In North Mississippi heavy crops of wheat have been raised, and it is intimated that next winter the state will be independent of the west "in the pork line." There have been heavy and extensive rains, which were expected to prove highly favorable to the planters. The cotton crop was never more early or more promising than it is the present year.

GEORGIA—The Milledgeville Recorder of the 25th ult. says—"After suffering much in this region from drought and hot weather, we have, since our last, been favoured with plenteous rains, refreshing to earth, man and beast."

INDIANA—The Madison Banner thus speaks of the crops in Indiana:—"If we may judge by the accounts from different quarters, never did the grain harvest promise such general abundance as it does the present year. In our own state, the crops will be almost unprecedented."

VIRGINIA—We learn from the Farmers' Register, that the wheat crop in Virginia is not only very different in different sections of the state, but in the same and small districts, and even on neighboring farms. Hence the impossibility of guessing at the general result, from particular reports. The product of numerous crops in the tide-water region will be reduced by the ravages of the Hessian fly, and still more of the chinch-bug, to less than the fourth of a fair crop; yet other farms in the same counties will make an average product. The relative product of the great divisions of the State (in general, though with many exceptions) is still believed to be as stated in our last; that is, increasing from very short crops in the tide-water and adjacent higher counties, to better in the middle region, still better in the Piedmont range of counties, and to very fine crops in the great Valley, or region west of the Blue Ridge. The Corn crops are good, and afford a fine prospect, except for the great danger of the chinch-bugs passing from the wheat to the corn-fields. Oats are very good, owing to the unusual amount of moist and cool weather in the latter part of spring. The crop of Tobacco is remarkably good.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—We learn from the Bugle at Chestertown, that this machine was put in operation on the farm of Judge Chambers near that place, and that it far surpassed the expectations of all who witnessed it. Judge Chambers has about 150 acres in wheat and rye, and the manner in which the fields so far have been cut down is much superior to the ordinary mode of cradling, scarcely a straw being left standing—The machine keeps 6 binders hard at work, even with the stoppages that are incidentally required; we suppose it could give employment to several more, without increasing the speed, which, says the editor, when we saw it, was a brisk walk, three mules being hitched to it. This machine we understand is warranted to cut 15 acres per day; at that rate, it is more than equal to six cradlers. Another thing which attracted notice was the great regularity with which the straw and grain were laid for the binders, no raking with careful binders being required. Every person who has seen this machine in operation has been highly gratified with its performance—among others, Judge T. B. Dorsey of Anne Arundel and John Glenn, Esq. of Baltimore, who came over last week in the steam-boat Walcott for the express purpose of witnessing its operation. It is as much superior in the quantity and quality of its work to the cradle, as the latter is to the old fashioned reaping hook, and it answers equally well in light grain or rank.

The American says—The patent Reaping Machine of Mr. Hussey has been used in various parts of Maryland during the recent harvest, and has been very generally and highly approved, as well on account of the perfect and expeditious manner in which it operates as the saving of labor effected by it. Opinions are various as to the amount of work which it performs in a day, some estimating it as equivalent to six and others to ten cradles. The cost of the machine is \$150.

§ Mr. Hussey the patentee resides in Baltimore.

COCOONS—Mr. Ziba Ferris informed us that his silk worms, of which we spoke a few days since, have all done spinning, and that he weighed a number of the cocoons.

The largest weighed 115 to the pound—the next largest 133 and the next 181 do. If any one has done better than this, they will please inform us.—*Del. Gaz.*

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE OF A FATHER TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER, Written immediately after her Marriage.

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

My Dear Daughter—You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have therefore in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness: it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see, beforehand, what is always most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is never to attempt to controul your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and be assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, never regains the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns, he expects to find in her one who is not to control him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, that in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference outweighs them all a thousand times. A difference with your husband ought to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or indifference? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues, she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain.

The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart, of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day: he should have much more reason to admire her for those excellent qualities which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, or of furniture, or of any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome, it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and that politeness of manners, which acts as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poor

est as well as the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impertinent. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, geography, poetry, moral essays, biography, travels, sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue.

A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all ruling Providence which governs the universe, whether inanimate or animate. Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends is essential to that harmony which should never be once broken or interrupted. How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered and united to our respective situations. Competency is necessary; all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honorable means, and particularly by professional exertions, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity, and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity. Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

HORTICULTURAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY.

Fruit Department.—*Grape vines* will continue to need good attention. If the clusters are not all thinned, let it be done immediately, if berries of good size are wanted. Continue to syringe, and, as the grapes swell up, give the border a good watering with liquid manure if convenient.

Grape vines in the open air should be taken good care of: tie up all the branches that are wanted for another year, and cut away all lateral shoots that are not wanted to fill up. Syringe occasionally if the weather should be dry.

Strawberry beds should be kept clear of all weeds, and if the runners are not wanted to make new plantations, they should be cut off.

Plum trees may be budded the latter part of the month. **Fruit trees, in pots**, which were forwarded in the greenhouse, had now better be plunged in the border.

Flower Department.—*Dahlias*.—In all the month of June the dahlias have probably been planted. So far they look well, and indicate a favorable season of blooming. They should be now well attended, if good blooms are desired. Give frequent hoeings and water, if the month of July should prove dry. Stake all the plants as fast as they attain any size, as a sudden wind might snap off the

plants close to the root. Keep them trimmed of all superfluous laterals.

Geranium cuttings may yet be put in with good success.

Erica cuttings may be put in, although a little earlier would have been as well.

Verbenas, in pots, will need shifting again, if they have been grown strong. They may be turned into the border, where they make a fine show.

Chrysanthemums will now be growing rapidly, and they should be well watered.

Biennial and perennial plants, from seed sown last month, should be transplanted into beds or the border.

Carnations should be propagated by layers this month. *Pinks* should be increased by pipings.

Pansies may be multiplied by pipings. The seeds may be sown now for a spring crop.

Cactuses not removed from the green-house to the open air, should be taken out as soon as possible.

Cuttings of Lechenaultia formosa may be now put in with success.

Pimelea decussata, rosca, &c. may now be increased by cuttings of the new wood.

Ocalis Bowiei may be repotted, for flowering, the latter part of the month.

Chinese Primrose seed should now be sown to raise a new stock, as the old plants flower poorly the second season.

Rose bushes may be propagated by layers, with good success. Now is the time to bud as recommended in a previous page of the present number.

Camellias not yet removed from the green-house, should be taken out as soon as possible.

Young plants of Trevirana should be repotted this month.

Vegetable Department.—*Celery plants* transplanted into beds last month, as directed, should, about the twentieth of this, be removed into shallow trenches. Prepare the soil, well, and make it rich.

Turnips, for a winter crop, should be sown this month.

Pepper plants raised in boxes, in a hot-bed or frame, should be planted out in a good rich soil.

Turnip-rooted beets may be now planted for winter use.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

THE SILK CULTURE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir—The following extract from a letter from a friend living in the Glades (Alleghany, Md.) may perhaps interest your readers. If you think so, please insert it, and oblige, yours, respectfully,

W. M.

"Have you still the Multicaulis fever? I hope by this time it has changed to the silk fever. I deferred saying any thing to you about the Multicaulis, and answering your letter till I could invite you to come and see the result of the common mulberry leaf. If you can visit Buffalo Marsh in the course of two or three weeks you will, I trust have an opportunity to see some silk made of the common mulberry, with which we are now feeding a progeny of silk worms, from which I expect we shall be able to shew you some skeins of silk of as fine a quality as any in the stores. We will shew you how easily it can be reeled off from the cocoon on the common flax-reel, even one single strand. You will also see that the air of the Glades is peculiarly adapted to the reeling and twisting of silk, which has been done here on the common flax or wool wheel, and is as easily manufactured as flax. The silk strand, as it unwinds from the cocoon, is of a glutinous nature, and in soft, warm, moist climates, in winding, the threads adhere or are *collé* to each other, so as to cause them to break. This had rendered it necessary to invent a reel by which the strands are made to lie zig-zag, or to cross each other, and not longitudinally—so that they only touch at a single point when the threads cross each other. This is not necessary in this climate. As soon as the strand of silk leaves the hot water in which the cocoon is immersed and floats while one is winding, it at once cools and hardens the silk strand, so that, with the greatest ease, I have seen a single strand wound and unwound in the same manner as one would wind thread."

SILK.—Much speculation has been indulged, whether Silk is likely to become one of the products of this country or not. For our own part, we have very little if any doubt on the subject. There are many persons in this city

and its vicinity, who are now feeding small lots of silk worms, and find it rather a pleasant recreation than a labor. We think it likely that many millions of worms will be reared in this city, by females, who will purchase leaves every morning fresh, in the market, brought in of course by those who raise the mulberry trees, but have not time to devote to rearing the worms. Both these kinds of labor will in this way be found very profitable to those who engage in it, and will be another abundant source of wealth to individuals and to the country. We know several ladies who are rearing silk worms, and who find it a most profitable employment, both mental and physical, and as profitable as agreeable.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE SILK BUSINESS.—We have seen a number of paragraphs in various newspapers highly commendatory of efforts which have been made in the rearing of silk worms. We are strongly disposed to believe that the energy, the perseverance and the success of our fellow citizens Messrs. JENKS & RAMSBURGH, will bear comparison with any of these vaunted experiments. These gentlemen are just about completing the feeding of an immense number of worms (we are not particularly informed as to the number) and notwithstanding the somewhat unfavorable character of the season they were all remarkably large. They were fed upon the leaves of the *morus alba*. The quantity of leaves that such a family will consume is almost incredible. Many tons will be required during their short season of feeding to satisfy their gormandizing propensities. Messrs. Jenks & Ramsburgh have fitted up the entire second story of the east wing of the barracks as a coconery. The shelving is conveniently arranged and they have attached thereto an original and, as their experience has proven, a very convenient apparatus for the worms to spin in. The experiments of these gentlemen will do much to elucidate the character of an enterprise in which so many have embarked. Their oldest trees are of several years growth and all are in a highly thrifty condition. *Frederick, [Md.] Examiner.*

HEAVY LOAD.—Among the many instances of heavy hauling, which we have chronicled, we have never yet come across one equal to a load which arrived in Baltimore on 2d inst. Mr. H. G. Brown unloaded at the flour store of E. Shaw & Co. fifty-one barrels of flour, which had been brought in a common road wagon, with a team of six horses, from the mill of Mr. Jacob Miller, on the Conococheague creek, Washington county, in this State, a distance of nearly if not quite eighty miles. The weight of this load was about eleven thousand pounds, certainly the heaviest we ever have known to be drawn by a similar team the same distance.—*Chronicle.*

TEXAS.—In the last sentence of the observations on Texas, in the last number, there occurred an error so obvious, that the most careless reader would correct it—seeing at once that it ought to read—"the same man who has confided to him the power and duty to see the laws duly administered ought never to have (instead of ever to have) the control of their enactment." That subject will be somewhat enlarged upon in our next—and another number will then be given on the subjects of emigration, public lands and slavery.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.—By the packet-ship Siddons we received yesterday a day's later news from England and France. There was not much news. The cotton market was dull. The importation at Liverpool the week before the Siddons sailed was 90,000 bales, principally American.

The money market remained without change, and the Bank of England was, it was said, reducing its line of discounts. The prospect for the crops in England was good.

The news from the East was, that the Turkish army, 60,000 strong, had crossed the Euphrates, and that hostilities between Turkey and Egypt would immediately commence.

The British Queen is now looked for every hour. It is possible, however, that she could not be got ready to start on the 1st; if so, the Great Western, which sailed on the 6th, may bring the first news.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, 4 P. M.—We have no steam ship as yet to-day, and I have just been informed that the consignees of the British Queen themselves, do not look for her before Wednesday, so that she must continue a few days in suspense, as to what change things may taken on the other side since our last accounts.

The Great Western may, with confidence I think, be looked for on Sunday or Monday next, with dates to the 6th inst. She is fully expected by the agent here on that day.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

BRICKS—		PROVISIONS—	
Run of kiln per M.	\$7 00	Beef, Balt. mess,	16 50
Hard or arch	8 00	Pork, do do	19 50
Red or paving	9 50	do prime	16 00a17 00
COFFEE—Ha. lb.	10 a 11a	Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.	12a
Rio	11 a 13	Hams, do cured	14a15
COTTON—		Middl'gs, do do	12a
Virgin. good, lb.	15 a 16	Shoulders, do do	11a
Florida,	16 a 17	Lard, West. & Balt.	13
Alabama	17 a 17a	Butter, Wes. No. 3,	13
Louisiana, pri.	15 a 18	do do "2,	11a
Mississippi	a 17	do Glades "2,	15
FEATHERS—		Cheese, in casks, lb.	9a11
Am. geese, lb.	55	RICE—pr 100 lb. 5	00a5 25
FISH—		SALT—Liv. gr. bush.	33a35
Shad, No. 1, tri. bl.	11 75	SEEDS—Clover do.	00
Herrings	5 25a 5 37	Timothy do.	00
FLOUR, &c.—		TEAS—Hyson, lb.	56a1 00
City Mills, sup. bbl.	6 00	Y. Hyson	37a 74
Howard st. do 5	62a5 87	Gunpowder	60a1 00
Susquehanna. 5 75 a 6 00		Imperial	55 a 64
Rye	nom. 00	TOBACCO—	
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	4 37	Com., 100lb.	5 00a5 50
do.	hhd. 18 50	Brown & red	6 00a6 50
Chopped Rye 100lb.	2 12	Ground leaf	7 00a13 00
Ship stuff, bush.	37a 40	Or. to mid. col. 9	50a12 00
Shorts,	22	Col. to fine red	12a14 00
GRAIN—Wheat, white	1 25	Yel. to fi. yel.	10 00a15 00
Wheat, pri. red	1 25a1 27a	Wrappery, suitable for	
Rye,	00 a 80	segars,	10 00a20 00
Corn, white	76 a 77	Virginia	6 00a10 00
do yellow	80	Ohio	8 00a16 00
Oats	48 a 50	Kentucky	8 00a12 00
Beans, white	0 00a1 75	St. Domingo	15 00a20 00
Peas, black eye	1 37a0 00	Cuba	15 00a30 00
NAVAL STORES—		WOOL—	
Pitch, bbl	1 62	Am. Sax. fleece, lb	60a70
Tar,	2 12	Full bld. Merino	50a55
PLASTER PARIS—		1-3 & 4 do.	42a47
Cargo, ton,	3 62	native & 4 do.	37a42
Ground, bbl.	1 37a1 50	pulled, lambs	40
SUGARS—		unwashed	25a33
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11a12 00	S. Ave. clean	25
do brown	8 00a8 50	Sheep skins, each	25a30
N. Orleans	6 50a8 70	WAGON FREIGHTS—	
Lump, lb.	12 a 12a	To Pittsburgh, 100lb.	1 25
Loaf, "	15 a 16	To Wheeling	1 50

Tobacco.—During the week, about 200 hhd. of middling quality were taken at \$6a7, and about 220 hhd. middling to good, at \$7.50a8.50 principally of the new crop. There are but few purchasers in market at present, but holders show very little disposition to give way. Common qualities are held at a slight improvement on former rates, but we continue our quotations, viz: Common quality of Maryland at \$5a6; middlings \$7a8; good \$9a10; fine and leafy \$11a12. Ohio is without inquiry at present. The inspections of the week are 533 hhd. Maryland; 91 hhd. Ohio; and 17 hhd. Virginia; total 670 hhd.

Wheat. a few parcels of the new crop have made their appearance at market last week. The first was a cargo of red from North Carolina, which proved to be damp and not in good condition, and on that account was sold at \$1.17 per bushel. Friday a cargo of 700 bushels prime new red, from North Carolina, was sold at \$1.27a, to go to a neighboring eastern market. A parcel of prime Md. new red was sold at \$1.25 and one of Virginia at the same price, for the same destination. The city millers appear not disposed to give these prices. A lot of new Md. white was taken by a city miller at \$1.25, and a lot of common new Md. red at \$1.16.

Corn.—In the early part of the week white was sold as in quality at 75a81c, and yellow at 80a81c. Since then the market has fallen off a little, and we quote white for shipment to-day at 76a77c; yellow redily commands 80 cents.—*Amer.*

At Richmond, July 11.—Flour, City Mills, held at \$7.75, with a light stock. Canal is very dull at \$5.50. Tobacco, lugs \$5.50a6a; leaf, common \$7a8a and 9; middling \$9a11a; good \$12a14a, fine \$15a20, extra manufacturing qualities 16a 21a.—Since the arrival of the Liverpool common and middling qualities have been selling more readily at our quotations—no improvement in prices of good and fine.

Wheat, some of our millers are paying \$1.25 for white, and 1.20 for red, delivered in this month—1.15 for white, and 1.10 for red, delivered by the 15th and 20th August—and 1.10 a1.05 delivered after that date—whilst others are not purchasing at all.

Corn, the large quantity which had arrived within the last few days has caused prices to recede, and sales were made to-day at 82a cents per bushel on time. Oats, 48 to 50 cents per bushel from vessels; 50 to 55 from depot and wagons.

At New Orleans, 6th inst. the business of week ending on the 6th was small, and the sales of Cotton were about 6500 bales, of which over 5000 bales were purchased on the 29th ult. by an agent of a house in Liverpool. The stock on hand including all on ship board, was 38,034 bales, and the stock

for sale was estimated at not over 10,000 bales. The news by the Liverpool had not yet been received. There was no change in Sugar or Molasses, and both were rather dull. Light sales of Tobacco were made at previous rates, and there were no transactions of importance in Provisions of any kind.—Flour dull, some large parcels offered at 4a cash, but the sales made generally in small parcels at 4a5. Corn had come in freely and sales made at 50a55, the latter for choice in sacks.

At Mobile, for the week ending on the 6th, the sales of Cotton were only about 500 bales at an average decline of 2c on the price obtained before the last advices by the Great Western—the accounts by the Liverpool had not yet reached Mobile. The stock was 9,228 bales.

At Georgetown, yesterday, Flour was quoted at \$5a5a; 200 bbls prime brands sold at the latter price.—Wheat 110a115c; Corn 75a78; Rye 70c; Oats 45a53c.

At Cincinnati, on the 10th, Flour sold at \$4, and was dull. Wheat was quoted at 75; Corn 59a60; and Oats 50.

At Dayton, (Ohio), on the 8th, Flour was \$4; Whiskey 37 cents.

At New York, last week, business was dull, and closed heavily on Saturday. The accounts by the Siddons, though only one day later, than that by the Liverpool, were considered rather unfavorable. The activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market manifested on the 12th ult. the day before the sailing of the steam ship Liverpool, had entirely abated, and the sales on the 13th and 14th were about 5500; and though not effected at any change in price, yet went off so languidly, that a decline was expected, which would, however, be measureably controlled by the forbearance of holders to press their stocks in the market. The accounts from the English manufacturing districts were still unfavorable, and the money market was without change, though the Bank of England, was, it is said, reducing its discounts. The sales of Cotton at New York for the week ending on Friday were about 3000 bales at previous rates, and on Saturday there was no change after the news by the Siddons. The Flour market continued extremely dull. Corn advanced from 1 to 2c sales of N. O. having been made at 82c wt to be delivered. In Molasses the market was exceedingly inactive, also in Naval Stores the tendency is downward, with the exception of Tar, for which higher prices are demanded. In Sugars the transactions were small and no change in prices. In Tobacco there was considerable animation, several lots having been sold for exportation.

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber will sell THAT VALUABLE FARM called AVONDALE, situated in LONG GREEN VALLEY, about 15 miles North of BALTIMORE. This property adjoins the well known, fertile and productive Estate of James C. Gittings, Esq. and is surpassed by few farms for the excellence of its soil, besides possessing other advantages equal, if not superior to those of any other farm in the county, now in the market. Avondale contains about 408 acres, of which at least 200 acres are adapted to the growth of Timothy. It is estimated that from 50 to 60 tons of Hay will be cut at the present season, and at least 100 tons in the succeeding summer.

The crop of Wheat now harvesting will be a very good one; the Oat crop quite equal to any in the country; and there is every appearance, at present, of an exceedingly fine crop of Corn. That portion of the farm, now in cultivation, is divided into fields of convenient size, each of which is well watered. This place abounds with LIME STONE of excellent quality. The LIME KILN—the capacity of which is about 1200 bushels—has been built in the most substantial manner, and is conveniently situated. The QUARRY now in use is worked with great ease, and at moderate expense.

The proportion of WOOD LAND is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Farm, including the burning of LIME. Besides the fine LIME STONE SPRING which supplies the DAIRY, there are numerous other never failing Springs in different quarters of the Farm. The present proprietor, has spared no expense, within the last 4 or 5 years, in improving the soil by the most approved system of cultivation. During the period named, about 12,000 bushels of Lime have been judiciously distributed, the beneficial effects of which may be seen by the growing crops. THE IMPROVEMENTS are such as may answer the reasonable wants of any farmer desiring comfort without splendor. But the subscriber invites those inclined to secure a productive Farm, situated in one of the richest Valleys of Baltimore County, remarkable for its healthiness, at convenient distance from the best market in the state, and where the advantages of excellent society can be enjoyed, to visit Avondale, and judge for themselves. His price is \$50 per acre. If desired, one-half the Farm will be disposed of, with or without the improvements, as a division of the same can be advantageously made. JOHN GIBSON, jr 17--tf No 8, North Charles street.

EVANS' PATENT SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

The subscriber continues to manufacture the above described Ploughs, which he will furnish at wholesale or retail on reasonable terms. He assures the public on the best possible authority, that no one has ever had any REAL claim to the patent of the said self-sharpening Plough in this country, but Messrs. Cadwallander and Oliver Evans, and their patent (which is 8 or 9 years before it was ever infringed by R. B. Chenoweth) expired in April, it being dated in April, 1825. This information can be established to the satisfaction of any one interested by applying to the patent office at Washington as I have done. J. S. EASTMAN, jr 26 tf 36 West Pratt street.

MAHOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH.

From One to Four Horses—Constantly on hand, for sale at No 20 Chesapeake. These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith. My tf R. M. PANSON, Agent.

NEW SEED STORE—BY THOMAS DENNY, (Next door in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle,) fronting on Ellicott st. near Pratt street.



Where he intends keeping (to suit all seasons) a full and complete assortment of FIELD & GARDEN SEED, fresh and genuine, obtained from the first sources in the country; the latter the very best that can be had in this and other states of the Union.

GARDEN and FARM TOOLS of all kinds, assorted sizes, and most approved patterns.

Agricultural Works of the very best American practical farming. SILK MANUALS, treating fully on the mode of cultivating the tree and rearing the worm, &c. &c.

All orders by mail or otherwise will meet the earliest attention upon the best terms. may 29 tf

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber is now prepared to contract for the delivery of 50,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, in the fall, on liberal terms. Address P. R. FREAS, jr 26 3t Office of the Telegraph, Germantown, Pa.

BALDWIN'S PORTABLE PRESS.

Mr. Paul, one of our most experienced and accomplished machinists, after actual experiment on a small scale with Baldwin's packing machine, has no hesitation in saying that it will pack at least forty pounds of hay in the space of one cubic foot, and this it will be warranted to do by the undersigned. From 500 to 1000 tons pressure can be applied by the power of one horse. Nothing can exceed the simplicity of the design, consisting only of two toggle joints, a rack and cog wheel. Drawings and a model may be seen at Barrum's hotel on application to H. L. THISTLE, or to J. S. SKINNER & SON, to whom I have given full power and the sole agency to dispose of the patent rights and machine for Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. This machine may be applied with equal facility to Cotton, Tobacco, making Cider, and all cases where it is desirable to place the greatest weight or quantity in the smallest and most portable form.

Applications for other states may be made also to J. S. Skinner & Son, or to the subscriber. H. L. THISTLE, jr 26 tf

THE IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Fallsturnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2333, bred by the Rev. H. Perry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2:77; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge. Terms—Each cow will be charged \$5.

I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle. EDWD. P. ROBERTS, may 8 tf Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.

The subscribers being aware of the great deficiency in strength, durability, &c. of the various horse powers and Thrashing Machines, that have been offered for sale, and having been solicited by a number of farmers to manufacture a machine suitable to the draft of about two horses, simple in its construction, durable, and one that can be relied upon, have in consequence of these solicitations planned and are now manufacturing HORSE POWERS, and WHEAT MACHINES, that embrace great strength of material, simplicity of construction, and made in the most substantial manner. Price for each Horse Power \$100. Thrashing Machine \$50, Driving Band \$10, or the whole complete for \$160. ALSO—THRASHING MACHINES, made to order, for four horse power, price \$100 each. The above horse power can also be applied to driving the Cylindrical Straw Cutter, Corn Sheller, and Crusher, Corn Mills, Wheat Fans, &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co. Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, and Seedsmen, Light street, near Pratt street wharf. je 19.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durdin & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders. J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price \$25. They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices. Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at \$3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25. No. 12 1-4 at \$3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and dispatch.

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be furnished at our Agricultural Establishment, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Baltimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. may 29